Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 32 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, January 18, 1794. [Whole No. 490.]

PRICE CURRENT,

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 18, 1794.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	100	120
——Coniac	130	140
Braziletto, pr. ton.		50
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.		2 67
Ditto, pilot		5
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		10 11
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		25
——in kegs	15	18
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		48
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		16
——Dipped		14
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		25
—— Country	10	12
Chocolate	16	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.		16
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	10
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		14
——Ravens		11
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		50
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	80	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6
——Common,		5 67
——Bur middlings, beſt		5
——Meal, Indian		2 50
——ditto Rye,		2 67
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		12
Ditto, common		8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	100	1 10
——Rye		70
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		56
——Barley	1	1 10
——Beſt ſuelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	5	7
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		13
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 80
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84 66
——Pig		25
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		100 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		12
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,		7
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
——ſecond quality		4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	33	41
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.		8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		55
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		5 20
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		10
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train per barrel		10 51
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		15
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		10
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		40
Pimento		18
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		2 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 20
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		40
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		36
——No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, ſingle refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	12	14
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		80
——Liverpool		100
——Cadiz		80
——Liſbon		80
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100 lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 93
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 ſterl.	466
—— at 60 days	463
—— at 90 days	461
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40

Government bills, drawn at 10 days ſight, at 42c per guilder.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by
Thomas Dobſon,
Price three eighths of a Dollar,
"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public meaſures."
January 16. dtw

ADVERTISEMENT.
Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28. 1793.
FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and cheſnut.
The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms and a paſſage on each floor, excluſive of cloſets; a good kitchen, and other neceſſary out-houſes. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful ſprings. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.
Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

Mr. FENNO,

The following article is No. 5. *of a Series by the ſame hand, on the Subject of the Inability of the Individual States. The other numbers I have not ſeen; but the incloſed appears to me to be written with great ſprightlineſs, ingenuity and energy—you will therefore pleaſe to give it a place in your Gazette. Your's—A. B.*

WHY ſhould any man or body of men be averſe to knowing or acknowledging exactly what they are? Why will men eternally miſmanage their affairs by planning their conduct for an artificial perſon entirely different from their identical ſelves?—We can reaſon theoretically well enough, that to know preciſely our qualities, ſtations and relations, and to adapt our policy to this foundation, is the perfection of wiſdom in that reſpect. And one would ſuppoſe it is ſo clear that all that is over and above the truth is falſe as well as all that falls ſhort of it, that we could not think of exalting reality by fiction leſt we ſhould commit an error no leſs poſſibly fatal than the oppoſite extreme. But it ſeems by our practice as if a body were not only all that it is, but all that it aſſumes—and not only all that it aſſumes, but all that it ever was. The firſt of theſe reminds us of the natives of Pelew, and Gulliver's horſes, who were ſurpriſed to ſee Engliſhmen undreſs themſelves becauſe they had no conception of their garments being ſeparate from their bodies: and the laſt of George the 3d, who is king of France, to be ſure, becauſe Henry 5, and 6, were ſo, and defender of the faith, becauſe Henry the 8th, wrote a book, (which probably was a very bad one) againſt Luther.

Whatever is the ſtation of the ſtates, it is that which the people of them all have elected under the ſtrongeſt inducements and for the moſt ſalutary ends. And doubtleſs they underſtood their intereſt; for whoever remembers that day knows, that ſince the creation there never was the time before, when a great and enlightened people contemplated ſuch an object, ſo long, and with ſuch advantages. What a pity to loſe the genuine fruits of a noble experiment, by a paltry affectation!—To impede the courſe of nature by a whimſical interpoſition!

But as perhaps in the opinion of ſome I may not yet have a right to uſe what they may pleaſe to call declamation; I will endeavor to proceed in the demonſtrative department ſo far as to diſplay a few of the advantages that would accrue to the individual ſtates from the permanence of ſuability. And the firſt I will mention is the unequivocal abolition of co-ordinate ſovereignty. There will be no pretence of ſovereignty in the ſtates except internal legiſlation in thoſe particulars not affected by the conſtitution, if they are reſponſible at a ſuperior tribunal. And there ought to be no ſuch pretence, for there is IN NATURE no ſuch *thing*.—There is no ſovereign, where there are *two* ſovereigns; for while action and reaction are equal, there is no prevalence, no poſitive power.—This monſter, co-ordinate ſovereignty, is the ſad *caput mortuum* of a ſyſtem whoſe elements are no more. Let it be inurned, and conſigned with valedictory form to the tomb where paper money, regulated prices, tender acts and committees of ſafety are depoſited. One tear ſhall be indulged to thoſe who muſt play the farce of Duke and no Duke longer—and then farewell to puppet-ſhews forever.

Thus will our eyes be opened to ſee our true poſition in the American Univerſe. We ſhall at length perceive that we are not the centre of revolution; but that we ourſelves revolve upon a common centre of connection and ſupport. Another ray of federal wiſdom will conduct our viſion to a new exfoliation of the general plan. We ſhall ſee that the ſources of peace, order, wealth and happineſs are cleared, remain open, and are protected. We ſhall perceive that the ſtates are eſſential ſubordinate eſtabliſhments that probably muſt have been created, had they not already exiſted—and that they are preciſely the ſame that they would have been if their erection had been poſterior to the federal government and executed by its authority. For new and old ſtates are without diſtinction.—Such has been the will of THE PEOPLE of the United States. We ſhall obſerve that the variety of habits in ſo large an extent of territory contracted under different charters required local legiſlation ſo far as it might be tolerated conſiſtently with general confidence and union; and that theſe cares were inferior to the occupations of the General Congreſs of the States—and ſuch indeed as, from the very materials of its compoſition, it is unqualified to judge of or ſuitably feel. They will appear however no leſs eſſential in government than any others; ſo far as domeſtic happineſs is the object of it, and ſo far as the want of domeſtic happineſs leaves a void for the inſertion of foreign ills.

Nobody will diſpute that every duty of one party is the right of the other; but I ſuſpect there is a certain ſort of politicians who will be puzzled when I ſay that every duty is the right of the party owing it. Yet this is plain when we conſider that all invaſions of propriety are departures from perfection, and ſo our very obligations ought to be dear to us as they preſerve that purity of principle which alone can perpetuate felicity. One abuſe is "the fruitful parent of a thouſand more." But this part of policy in the preſent caſe, will probably be received like advice to a man to reform himſelf; that is, it will be but half underſtood, and that rejected.

However, there are ſome plainer doctrines. It may be the villainous aim of ſome men to perplex the ſimpleſt caſe in

nature to obtain ſome pitiful private ends. So, if the people will countenance the cheat, the ſtate policies may be rendered intricate, unintelligible and expenſive.—And the conſequence of this ſophiſtication will be the deſtruction of that reſponſibility which ought to be forever attached to deputations of all kinds where the nature of the thing to be done will admit of it. Now I preſume there is no tranſaction within the juriſdiction of a ſtate but ſuch as the immediate agent may ſafely, and can eaſily explain; and if ſo, it is clear that we have the advantage above any nation under heaven of a perpetual recurrence to firſt principles for the preſervation of moral rectitude in the body of the people. This is another ineſtimable fruit of the federal government—For it forms a ſyſtem of *political education* ſuperior to any that ever was conceived before. Evil befal the paricide that would pervert it!—But how would ſuability benefit the ſyſtem?—I anſwer, by the diſſolution of myſtery, by a conſtrained economy, and by a correct reſponſibility. I might ſay more—It would of itſelf afford *a glorious exemplar of reciprocity and juſtice* that would not only ſtamp the character of all Americans, but I almoſt weep for joy to think that it would convert the whole corrupted world.

Shame upon the miſ-begotten policy that begins with fraud! Shall we *never* eſcape from the bondage of abuſes into the liberty of moral rectitude? At leaſt let us turn calculators, and ſee in which way moſt money may be made.—For I have a ſtrong ſuſpicion that it is better to be a wealthy Dutch merchant than a poor Spaniſh grandee or German prince. Now if we will be ſovereign, after yielding almoſt all our reſources, excluſively to the United States, why the plain effect of it is that no man of a ſane mind would ever lend us a farthing. This may be reſented by ſome of your dignity-dealers; but I care for no dignity that ſhuffles. I ſay that if we WILL BE SOVEREIGN, we MUST BE POOR. But if we have the good ſenſe to pledge our eſtates, as reaſon and juſtice require, we may, on occaſion, raiſe a ſum that would ſave a nation! And it is not impoſſible that that nation ſhould become our own!—Here is dignity—this is a glory that I know Maſſachuſetts would claim. It is of ſuch powers that her very good friends would deprive her.—And for what?—For a ſceptre of ſtraw!

SENECA.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

January 14.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourſe of this country, with foreign nations.

Sketch of Mr. Madiſon's obſervations in reply to Mr. Smith.

(Continued.)

MR. MADISON next took a view of the ſubject, as it intereſts our manufactures. On this ſcore the regulations exiſting between Great Britain and this country, are as unequal as on the ſcore of navigation. We admit of her manufactures to twice the amount of produce ſhe takes in return, and to quadruple the amount of what ſhe conſumes. Beſides what we receive from her, is after every kind of profitable labour has been heaped upon it, and we return raw materials only the food of her induſtry. What we ſend are articles of firſt neceſſity for the ſupport of life, or to give bread to her manufacturers. We receive articles by no means of firſt neceſſity, and ſhe beſides, brings us whatever ſhe pleaſes of the productions of other countries, and refuſes to admit our principal ſtaple commodities, in our own bottoms.

Upon this view of the buſineſs, our intercourſe certainly does not ſtand on the footing we are entitled to. In looking into documents before the committee, it will be found, that out of the whole amount of manufactured articles, imported into this country, which is in round numbers, 15,290,000 dollars, Great Britain furniſhes 13,960,000. From France which country actually conſumes more of our produce, we received only to the amount of 155,000 dollars, in the ſame period, that is in the year '89-90. Our intercourſe with the nations of Europe, makes the balance of our trade, as expreſſed in the following table.

With Spain,	2,670,797	dolls. in our favour
Portugal,	267,699	do.
Netherlands,	791,111	do.
France,	2,630,387	do.
Great Britain,	5,922,012	againſt us.

And if we compare her imports, with the portion of our produce which ſhe conſumes, the balance will then be between 9 and 10,000,000 againſt us. It might by ſome be ſaid, that though the balance is thus againſt us, in our interconrſe with that country, yet we may derive as much advantage from the intercourſe, as if the fact was otherwiſe. This might happen in ſome caſes, but he could not admit the poſſibility of its exiſting in the intercourſe between this country and Great Britain.

Other nations, however, view a balance of trade againſt them as a real evil; Great Britain, in particular, is careful to prevent it; what then muſt be the feelings of a nation with whom we have friendly relations, when they ſee not only the balance of trade, between them and us, ſo much againſt them, but that what we get from them in this way, flows in the ſame manner, into the coffers of one of her moſt jealous rivals, and inveterate enemies.

As to the propriety of a diſcrimination between nations having treaties with us, and thoſe having none, the propriety of the principle was admitted in ſome ſtates, before the eſtabliſhment of the preſent general government. It was ſanctioned by the houſe, during their ſittings in New-York, though it failed in the Senate, as he had before obſerved. But it is the practice of nations to make ſuch a diſcrimination. It is neceſſary to give a value to treaties.

The gentleman up yeſterday, ſeemed to admit that it is not advantageous for a nation to depend on only one other nation in trade, and yet, did not approve of making any efforts to relieve ourſelves, from that ſituation. There certainly are very ſerious diſadvantages in depending on one nation only, for ſupplies; we are thereby at the mercy of the caprice of ſovereigns, and of other caſualties. If the nation with which we have an excluſive intercourſe, ſhould be involved in pecuniary embarraſſments, or a general bankruptcy, the effect will be felt by us; and that this may happen, is within the ſphere of poſſibility, indeed the experience we have but lately had upon this ſcore, ought to make us wiſe. If the nation is involved in a war, or experiences any great derangement, the effect, owing to our dependence on them alone, for ſupplies, will reverberate upon us undoubtedly, and we ſhall feel part of her embarraſſments. At this moment indeed, we ſuffer for want of the aſſiſtance of foreign bottoms, for the tranſportation of our produce. But there are beſides, other more ſerious evils, ariſing from this ſtate of commercial dependence, the influence which it produces on our public councils, and the moſt alarming feature of this evil is, that the more inconvenient it becomes by its conſtant growth, the more obſtacles it is able to throw into the way of a neceſſary remedy.

If the queſtion is aſked, what will be the probable conſequence of making an attempt, for the vindication of our commercial intereſt? Whether it will produce retaliation? He ſaw no probability that the intereſt of Great-Britain willſu ffer her to retaliate, and he believed, that the intercourſe between the two countries, would be interrupted no more than convenient to our intereſt; we have nothing to apprehend on this ſcore. If it is aſked, what would be the iſſue of a commercial conflict, he could anſwer, and he believed he could ſhew, that if the buſineſs ſhould call for ſelf-denial, we ſhould go through it with more advantage, and might count in the iſſue, upon a complete triumph. The effect of ſuch a ſyſtem, would be felt in Great Britain, in the ſhipping buſineſs, the merchant would feel it, but above all, the manufacturer. There is a paper in Anderſon's hiſtory of commerce, which rates the amount of the value of Britiſh manufactures annually, at £ 51,310,000 ſterl. They are ſuppoſed to employ, 5,250,000 ſouls; this gives £ 10, to a ſoul. Suppoſing Great-Britain to export to this country; two & 1-2 millions of ſterling pounds, of her manufactures, then we muſt employ 250,000 of her hands. To this we may add, 50,000 probably employed upon the raw materials, which we ſend them, and then we may compute that 300,000 of her manufacturers are employed to ſupply us. If theſe were ſuddenly thrown out of employ, it is impoſſible to ſay, what a complication of diſtreſſes they would labor under. In this ſituation, the United States would be conſidered as a natural aſylum from wretchedneſs; and whether they remained in diſcontent in their own country, or ſought their fortune in another, the foil would be conſidered and felt by the Britiſh government, as equally great, and they would ſurely beware of taking any ſtep that might provoke it.

A country ſituated as this is, in ſuch a conflict would have vaſt advantages over a populous and manufacturing country. Our country produces the neceſſaries of life within itſelf, and other countries, who do not produce them in ſufficient abundance are dependent on us to ſupply their wants. Again the manufacturer of that country depends on us for a ſale of his merchandize which is to procure him bread. Here is a double dependence of Great-Britain on the United States. They are dependent for what they conſume of our produce and dependent for what we chuſe to conſume of her manufactures. The articles we ſupply are the neceſſaries of life to the manufacturer, and what he ſends in return we can diſpenſe with, without ſacrificing a comfort or even a reaſonable fancy.

He recollected, he ſaid, a petition preſented, not many years ago to the Prince of Wales by 15,000 buckle manufacturers, that ſtated, that their ſubſiſtence depended on his wearing buckles inſtead of ſtrings, as he was acknowledged the king of faſhions. It was not the Prince that petitioned them to go on making buckles. The ſame would be the caſe between this country and Great-Britain, they would ſoon petition us for employment.

Suppoſe that Great-Britain obtained here all her neceſſaries and that this was her only market for her ſupplies, then the dependence would be complete and we might impoſe what terms we choſe. This is to be ſure not the caſe; but in proportion as we ſtand in thoſe relations, is her dependence upon us. The Weſt-Indies are almoſt completely dependent, we are the beſt market for their productions and almoſt the only market where they can obtain the neceſſaries of life. We give them proviſions, lumber, flour &c. and on our part ſugar is perhaps the only article that may be conſidered as wanted from them, and he was well informed, that not more than 1-6 of this article conſumed in the United States comes from the Engliſh dominions. Their dependence is ſtill ſtronger on us in caſe of war or famine, it is ſometimes ſuch as to appeal to our humanity as well as policy for a ſupply, and yet the gentleman from South-Carolina conſiders it as a favor conferred upon us that our produce ſhould be admitted there to the excluſion of that of other countries, a nominal excluſion only.

For his part he viewed the ſubject very differently; though we thus exchange neceſſaries of life for luxuries, the gentleman thinks it is nothing that the whole carrying trade ſhould be taken from us. His ſentiments put into the mouth of a Weſt-Indian would be this; "I will agree not to ſtarve myſelf, but to take your produce, ſend you in return our rum you can do without, but then I muſt have all the advantage of the carrying trade."

He made ſome obſervations on the manner in which the revenue may be affected by the reſolutions. From the revenue ſyſtem of Great Britain, a tax of 40s. per poll is borne by the ſubjects of that country, while not more than 6s is laid here. Here the price of labor is double, and there the weight of our taxes is not more than 1-13 as great as in England. This is not exactly true, however; though they nominally bear this burden yet it is ſomewhat leſs as they draw from their Eaſt-India and Weſt-India poſſeſſions, and in the courſe of trade from all nations who have not commercial regulations with them. However, all deductions made the reſources of Great Britain are certainly more ſtained than ours.

They have great arrearages of unfunded debt and are engaged in a war which is carried on by accumulating taxes for poſterity. Their population is ſtationary. From all theſe conſiderations, this country is ſurely beſt calculated to bear the ſhock of a ſtagnation in commerce. He went thro' a calculation to ſhew, that the advantage derived from a ſyſtem of regulations ſuch as theſe propoſed, would be ſuch as to do more than counter-balance any diminution of the preſent revenue.

It may be thought by ſome, that ſome of the nations of Europe with whom we have no treaty and yet have a valuable commerce ſhould be excepted out of the effect of theſe regulations, he meant Spain and Portugal. He admitted this might have ſome weight, but an inconvenience of this kind ſhould not ſurely prevent our taking meaſures eſſential to our national dignity and proſperity.

A conſideration of the ſubject would much diminiſh the force of the objection. The manufactures we import from Spain and Portugal are very trifling, and as to tonnage, the firſt enjoys only one ſixteenth and the other one ſeventeenth of the tonnage employed in our commercial intercourſe with them. Beſides neither appears particularly anxious to extend her navigation. Their policy is to admit other nations to enjoy the carrying trade in the commerce with them, and to ſecure to themſelves this trade in all intercourſe with their dependencies. However, if it ſtill ſhould be thought that they ſhould be excluded from the operation of the propoſed regulations, he had no objection to confine it expreſsly to thoſe nations who have navigation laws, or they may be excluded by confining it to the countries north of Cape Finiſter, a very common diſtinction.

The gentleman from South-Carolina appeared well ſatisfied that in our intercourſe with Great Britain we are as well treated as other nations. This did not ſatisfy him, he owned. If other nations are willing to bear impoſitions or were unable to retaliate, he hoped that is not an example we are to follow.

But is it true that the ſame ſyſtem of equality ſubſiſts between us and Great Britain, as between that and other European nations? He believed not. Before the war France had eſtabliſhed legal regulations to reciprocate thoſe of Great Britain unfavorable to her. He believed Sweden and Denmark both exclude, if not altogether at leaſt a great portion of the Britiſh manufactures. From this it appears that other nations by their acts have placed their intercourſe with Great Britain upon a baſis more reciprocal than that eſtabliſhed in our intercourſe with her.

It has alſo been aſſerted that Great Britain treats us as well as other nations treat us. What nation, he aſked, has ſuch a navigation act? What nation beſides excludes us from a circuitous trade? What nation excludes us to ſuch an extent from carrying our commodities in our own bottoms?

On the ſubject of the different diſpoſitions of France and England towards us, the gentleman from South Carolina appears to think very differently from the Preſident. The Preſident in his meſſage expreſsly tells the legiſlature, that the former has uniformly ſhewn a good diſpoſition towards us and has granted as many commercial advantages, while his ſilence as to the latter ſufficiently ſhews that this cannot be ſaid of her policy towards us.

But he wiſhed from facts to ſhew that our intercourſe with the two nations is on a very different footing, for this purpoſe he had alſo drawn up a ſmall table. He wiſhed, however to premiſe, that he could not agree with the gentleman from South Carolina on the propriety of recurring for documents to a period antecedent to the French revolution.

He (Mr. S.) remarked, that ſince that period the order of things has been unſettled; and therefore the Secretary of State has taken up the ſubject in this view—Mr. Madiſon ſaid, he hoped, for his part that the preſent is the ſettled order of things, he hoped and believed that the revolution is not a fugitive thing and that it is the old order of things that is now unſettled for ever. He ſhould not, however, he ſaid, exclude from his calculations what was done under the monarchy in our favor, becauſe it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the diſpoſition of that nation towards us could be leſs favorable to us now, than when under the former government.

(To be concluded in our next.)

STOLEN,

A few days ago, from No. 6, Lætitia Court.

A Silver Table-Spoon,

Marked I. C maker's name R. H. Whoever returns ſaid Spoon to the owner, ſhall receive One Dollar reward, and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. Silverſmiths and others are requeſted to ſtop ſaid ſpoon, if offered for ſale, and give notice as above.

Jan. 17. d3t

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.

Capt. Dodge, of the ſhip Aſtrea, who arrived in this port laſt evening from Oſtend in 47 days, informs, that ſince the raiſing of the ſiege of Nieuport, nothing of conſequence had happened between the French and Combined Armies at the time he left Oſtend. It was given out, that the Engliſh and Dutch troops were immediately to go into winter quarters, and the Auſtrians were to keep the field.

The brig Minerva of this port, was bilged in heaving down, and is likely to be condemned.

The brig Neptune, M'Namara, of this port, loſt her rudder, and put into Oſtend the 1ſt of Nov. *D. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, received laſt Saturday, by a gentleman in this city, dated Dublin, Oct. 29.

"An expreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, brings intelligence, that the Prince de Cobourg had ſurrounded and beaten the French army, by which the latter loſt 40,000 men. The Auſtrians having paſſed the river Sambre, forced all their works. The glory of the day, was in ſome degree, owing to a ſucceſsful feint of the Prince de Cobourg's falling back, by which he enſnared and turned the left flanks of the French line."

Extract of a letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Courageux, dated off Sardinia.

"*Monſieur St. Julian, late commander of the French fleet at Toulon, after proceeding for Marſeilles, returned in diſguiſe, without entering that city, and fearing equally from the reſentment of the Touloneſe and the National Convention, he came to the determination of truſting to the clemency of Lord Hood, and actually got on board the Victory, and ſurrendered himſelf to the Britiſh Admiral, who with that clemency that ever accompanies a Britiſh officer, put him on board a frigate deſtined for Barcelona, in order completely to put him out of the reach of any reſentment his countrymen might entertain againſt him.*"

Liſbon, Oct. 29.

The captains of the American veſſels at Liſbon, deſirous to make an acknowledgment to their friend and fellow-citizen Edward Church, Conſul of the United States at this port, for the very eminent and happy ſervices he has rendered to them in obtaining a convoy from her Majeſty of Portugal, gave him an elegant entertainment at the principal hotel in this city: After dinner the following toaſts were drank:

1. The Queen and Royal Family of Portugal.
2. The land we reſide in.
3. The United States of America.
4. George Waſhington, may his ſucceſſors in office imitate his virtues, and aim to be as uſeful to their country.
5. Thomas Jefferſon, and all the true friends to the rights of man throughout the globe.
6. Our true friends and allies, may ſucceſs, unity, peace, liberty, and proſperity, ſpeedily crown their glorious ſtruggles.
7. Fidelity and competent abilities, to all the ſervants of the people.
8. May the flame of American Liberty never be extinguiſhed by Britiſh engines.
9. May the citizens of the United States never acknowledge any god or king of man's making.
10. St. Tammany; may he always ſtand firſt in the liſt of American tutelary Saints.
11. May the towering Eagle of America diſdain to ſtoop to be tied by ribbands, or to button-holes.
12. Freedom to the Preſs, and Independence to the Printers.
13 The Fair of America; may they honor merit, and merit honor.
14. May no CROWN ever be valued above five ſhillings in America.
15. May the profeſſed enemies of African Slavery never ſell themſelves.

FRENCH CALENDAR.

Humanity is not more ſhocked at the Gothic barbarities of the French, than religion at their impiety. The divine law, ordaining a Sabbath once in ſeven days, is violated by the National Convention, who have decreed, that a week ſhall conſiſt of ten days, and every tenth day be appropriated to reſt and to the celebration of the revolution. GOD ALMIGHTY has ſaid, *Six days ſhalt thou labor and do all thy work;* the Convention ſay *nine* days ſhalt thou labor and do all thy work. Query, how will poor laborers like the alteration? The divine inſtitution of the Sabbath, allows fifty-two days in the year for repoſe; the French, mighty zealous friends of the poor, decree that they ſhall be allowed only thirty-ſix days in the year for reſt!—If however the bodies of man and beaſt can ſuſtain this additional labor, it will be no ſmall ſaving of time. There are at leaſt eight millions of laborers in France, whoſe labor is worth twenty cents a day—ſixteen days labor in a year amounts to three dollars and twenty cents, which each laborer will earn in a year, more than he did under the divine eſtabliſhment. This ſum multiplied by eight millions, gives a product of twenty-five millions ſix hundred thouſand dollars, the annual extra earnings under the new inſtitution. This is no trifling ſum; indeed ſuch an extra ſum will be wanted to repair the loſs of Lyons, and other towns wantonly burnt by order of the Convention or the Generals of their armies.

Died at the iſland of Curracoa, the 14th of Dec. laſt, Dr. Paul Micheau, who ſailed from this city in October, with a view of ſettling there as a Phyſician and Surgeon.

BOSTON, January 8.

Yeſterday arrived in this town, Capt. Benj. Calley. who on the 10th of Oct. laſt, was taken in the ſchooner Two Brothers, of Newburyport, by the privateer Pallas, of Jamaica: and who on the 22d of the ſame month, whilſt in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid privateer, was caſt away on Auckland's Keys, where the veſſel and cargo, which was very valuable, and conſiſted of cotton and coffee, were entirely loſt, as were two of the crew. After experiencing this diſaſter, Capt. Calley took paſſage for Jamaica, where he entered his proteſt againſt the ſaid privateer. Capt. Calley informs, that the moſt diſagreeable proceedings mark the conduct of the Jamaica privateers, who frequently deſtroy the papers of the American veſſels they capture, and thereby deprive the commanders of the evidence neceſſary to prove their being American bottoms, and loaded with American property—that ſeveral veſſels and cargoes which he believed to have been American, have been condemned; and that thoſe libelled at the time he left Kingſton, which was on the 19th Dec. were under the diſagreeable neceſſity of being detained there, until March next—until then no admiralty court ſits. When Capt. Calley left Jamaica, the following, among other veſſels, were detained there, viz. brig Beaver, Capt. Peirce, of Newburyport, brig Nancy, Capt. Clements, of Portland—ſchooner Malahey, Captain Wadſworth of Duxbury—brig Dolphin, Captain Bradbury, of Kennebunk. All the cargoes of which, were libelled—and that of the beaver condemned.

We underſtand, that Captain Calley intends again to enter his proteſt againſt the above ſpoliation; and it is hoped, that ſuch ſpirited meaſures will be purſued by the government of the United States as will, beſides reſtoring to him, and his owners, the property they have loſt, prevent ſimilar vexations from being practiſed.

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 18.

The National Convention, after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Safety, decrees as follows:

GOVERNMENT.

Art. I. The Proviſional Government of France is revolutionary, until peace.

II. The Proviſional Executive Council, the Miniſters, the Generals, the Conſtituted Bodies, are placed under the ſuperintendance of the Committee of Public Safety, which ſhall render an account of their proceedings once in eight days, to the Convention.

III. Every meaſure of ſafety is to be taken by the Proviſional Executive Council, under the ſanction of the committee, which ſhall render an account thereof to the Convention.

IV. The revolutionary laws muſt be ſpeedily executed; the government ſhall correſpond immediately with the diſtricts, as to the meaſures of public ſafety.

V. The Generals in chief ſhall be appointed by the National Convention, on the preſentation of the Committee of Public Safety.

VI. The tardineſs of government being the cauſe of the miſcarriage of operations, the term for the execution of the laws and of the meaſures of public ſafety ſhall be fixed. The tranſgreſſion of the fixed term, ſhall be puniſhed as an attempt againſt liberty.

SUBSISTANCE.

VII. The ſtatement of the productions in corn of each diſtrict, made to the committee of public ſafety, ſhall be printed and diſtributed to all the members of the Convention, to be put into execution without delay.

VIII. The proviſions neceſſary for each department, ſhall be eſtimated by approximation, and guaranteed. The ſupplies ſhall be ſubject to requiſition (*at the diſpoſal of government.*)

IX. The ſtatement of the productions of the Republic ſhall be laid before the Repreſentatives of the people, before the miniſters of marine and home departments, and before the adminiſtrators of ſubſiſtance. They ſhall make demands in the different diviſions reſpectively aſſigned to them. Paris ſhall form a diſtinct diviſion.

X. The demands in favor of the barren departments, ſhall be authorized and regulated by the proviſional executive council.

XI. Paris ſhall on the 1ſt of March be ſupplied with one year's proviſions.

GENERAL SAFETY.

XII. The direction and employment of the revolutionary army ſhall be regulated without delay, in ſuch a manner as to check the progreſs of the counter-revoluioniſts. The committee of public ſafety ſhall preſent a plan for this purpoſe.

FINANCES.

XIV. There ſhall be created a tribunal and a jury of reſponſibility. This tribunal and this jury ſhall be appointed by the National Convention; their office ſhall be to proſecute all thoſe who have had the management of the public monies ſince the revolution, and to demand of them an account of their private fortune. The organization of this tribunal is referred to the committee of legiſlation.

That an American citizen has a right to leave the United States and go where he pleaſes, in a peaceable manner, unarmed, and without hoſtile intentions, no one will diſpute. But that any citizen may arm himſelf or enliſt others and arm them, with a view to commit hoſtilities on a nation with whom we are at peace, is a doctrine highly dangerous to the government and to the peace and proſperity of this country. Such a doctrine would lead us into endleſs confuſion, and perpetual war. Yet this doctrine is preached and ſtrongly inculcated by certain anti-patriotic people, called democrats, who pretend every one has the privilege of doing what is right in his own eyes; that town meetings and evening clubs are the great ſafe guards of our liberties, and that patriotiſm conſiſts in condemning government, and finding out a world of evils and dangers, which no man feels nor has reaſon to fear.

From all ſuch dangerous doctrines, and all reſtleſs hypocritical patriots, who would overthrow the government that protects them—Good Lord deliver us.

[*Am. Minerva.*]

From the General Advertiſer.

Great pains are taken in an evening paper to cry down all popular aſſociations, and to propagate an opinion that government can do NO WRONG, *or that the people have* NO RIGHT *to watch over the conduct of their ſervants, and prevent their doing wrong. If individuals have a right to expreſs their opinions on the ſubject of public meaſures, thoſe individuals have ſurely that right collectively, and the exerciſe of it is neceſſary at this moment, when public officers, not content with their individual influence, club it to carry points which individually they would not dare to advocate.*

ECHO.

"Club it to carry points, &c."

Married, at Baltimore, Mr. William Meſſerſmith, merchant, of that town, to Miſs Frances Cromwell, of Baltimore County.

Died, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. James Franklin, of Baltimore County.

In Boſton, Thomas Wooldridge, Eſq. Etat. 54, late an alderman of the city of London.

Mrs. Rebecca Holbrook, relict of Mr. Abiah Holbrook, formerly maſter of the South Writing School, in that town.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Laſt evening arrived in this port, the ſhip Aſtrea, Capt. Dodge, from India, and 47 days from Oſtend.—From the recent departure of this veſſel from Oſtend, and the precarious ſituation of that place from the laſt accounts, one muſt ſuppoſe that this veſſel would have been the harbinger of important news; but from ignorance or obſtinacy, the application of ſeveral gentlemen to obtain information, had been ineffectual when this paper went to preſs—except, ſome one on board believed that Oſtend and Nieuport were not taken. *Col. Gaz.*

January 17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

By the ſhip Aſtrea, Captain Dodge, in 74 days from Oſtend, we are informed, That the Duke of York, had ordered the ſeveral regiments, lately landed at that port, to embark, and join other corps at Portſmouth, to proceed for their original deſtination againſt Martinique, Guadaloupe, &c. under the command of lieutenant general Sir Charles Grey, convoyed by the fleet of admiral Sir John Jervis.

Thus wing'd by Rumor's double tongue,
Succeſſive falſehoods fly along.—

Expreſs diſpatched from Citizen Genet at Philadelphia, to Citizen Hauterive.

The Duke of York is taken with his whole army: Toulon is re-taken with every ſhip which were in the port and harbour. All this, my dear fellow-citizen, has been announced to the Congreſs, not officially, but as certain: the Congreſs could not ſtay in their ſitting. The whole people in Philadelphia are in the greateſt joy; and compliments and ſalutations are coming to me from every part. It appears to be certain that this news was bro't in by the veſſel ſent to France by the Preſident. Let all our friends know this news—and let us all cry out together, Vive la Republique.

Signed, GENET.
Copy, HAUTERIVE, Conſul.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

STOCKHOLDERS.

The men who make us boots and ſhoes,
Our patience conſtantly abuſe;
Keep our feet bare in dirty weather,
And give us *paper* 'ſtead of leather;
What ſhall be done in ſuch a caſe?
Why keep the culprits out of place.
But as the conſtitution's plan,
Gives *equal* rights to every man—
Then let it ſpeedily be *mended*,
And one grand effort will be ended;
Proſcriptions ſhall come on of courſe,
And many *a beggar* mount a horſe.
Change *ſhoes* to *ſtocks*, a fact appears
Which well may tingle freemen's ears.
With rapid ſtrides we poſt away
To the dark glooms of gothic ſway,
When crimes ſhall be compos'd of riches
And men of wealth be ſons of b——s.

A *candid* Contraſt.

When J——y ſpeaks—ſhould chance let fall a pin,
The noiſe would mar the ſtillneſs of the ſcene;—
But when *oppoſing* eloquence we hear,
Bleſt be the head that's born without an ear!

Arrived at New-York.

Ships, Nancy, Cunningham, Liverpool; Mary, Caſhedy, Londonderry; Nancy, Butler, Cadiz.

Brig Induſtry, Lowert, New-Orleans.

Schooner Woolwich, Limpon, Cork.

The Algerine fleet conſiſt of 4 frigates, 3 xebecks and 2 brigs.

☞ The Subſcribers to "the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the uſeful Arts," are hereby notified, that an Election for Officers to ſerve during the preſent year, will be held at the Diſpenſary in Cheſnut-ſtreet, on Monday the 20th of January, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

T. M. WILLING, Sec'ry.

This day is publiſhed,
THE
United States Regiſter,
For the Year 1794.
Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-ſtreet, and to be ſold by them and the booksellers.
Jan. 18. dtf

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures setts, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&f-tf

This day is published,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118 MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of the country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 South Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9 w&f.1m.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&sf tf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, }
At Lancaster, } in Pennsylvania.
At Reading, }

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt }
Two quarts of vinegar } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kitereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. t&ftf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts,

are digested into the form of

Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awt1J.

A New Publication.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by

R. AITKEN,

No. 22, Market street,

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge, Vol. 3. *Price 2of in boards*

☞ The subscribers are requested to call as above directed for the 3d vol. where may be had, complete setts uniformly printed.

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27. An account of the beneficial effects of the Cassia Chamæcrista in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching such as are naturally poor; together with a botanical description of the plant. *James Greenway of Virginia.*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, supposed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr. J. Greenway,* Virginia.
29. An Account of a poisonous plant, growing spontaneously in the southern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia.*
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32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language, illustrating, by a Philosophical division of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Essay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Snrd and consequently, Dumb to speak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philosophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and sold by the Publisher hereof.
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December 20. eod2w.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOR the benefit of those who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extract from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called register tered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County, ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaske-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.